been made for the State during 1991-92 under this Scheme.

Rural Population

92. PROF. ASHOKRAO ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present rural population in the country, State-wise;

(b) the percentage of national income being spent on rural development schemes at present; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the expenditure on rural development schemes keeping in view the proportion of the rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI. H.R. BHARDWAJ) (a) The rural population in India, Statewise, according to 1991, census is indicated in the attached Statement-I.

(b) The National Accounts Statistics do not present separate estimates of investment in rural and urban areas. However, estimates of net domestic product (NDP) in rural and urban areas are made for the census years. The rural NDP was 58.85 per cent of the aggregate NDP of the country in 1980-81.

(c) The plan expenditure on rural development programmes was raised from Rs.4291 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs.11781 crores in the Seventh Plan. Schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are also mainly for the benefit of rural areas. The plan expenditure on MNP was raised from Rs.6497 crores in Sixth Plan to Rs.13243 crores in Seventh Plan. In addition, rural areas also benefit from general development programmes.

STATEMENT

Rural Population in India (Provisional)
By States and UTs, 1991

India/State/Union Territory		*Rural Population, 1991*
1		*2*
	INDIA	627,146,597
	States	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48,541, 866
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	753,586
3.	Assam	19,823,674
4.	Bihar	74,969,964
5.	Goa	689,201

India/State/Union Territory		*Rural Population, 1991*
	1	*2*
6.	Gujarat	27,010,042
7.	Haryana	12,272,545
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4,666,255
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	5,879,300*
10.	Karnataka	30,955,766
11.	Kerala	21,356,457
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50,767,816
13.	Maharashtra	48,251,863
14.	Manipur	1,320,866
15.	Meghalaya	1,431,547
16.	Mizoram	369,177
17.	Nagaland	1,005,578
18.	Orissa	27,279,618
19.	Punjab	14,189,911
20.	Rajasthan	33,840,522
21.	Sikkim	368,521
22.	Tamil Nadu	36,611,85
23.	Tripura	2,325,844
24.	Uttar Pradesh	111,377,726
25.	West Bengal	49,360,718
	Union Territories	
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	204,301

India/State/Union Territory		*Rural Population, 1991*
1		*2*
2.	Chandigarh	66,070
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	126,681
4.	Daman & Diu	53,901
5.	Delhi	943,392
6.	Lakshadweep	22,592
7.	Pondicherry	290,111

*The 1991 Census has not been held in Jammu & Kashmir. The rural population for 1991 for J & K is as projected by the Standing committee of Experts on Population Projections (October, 1989).

Source:- Paper-2 of 1991, Series-1, Provisional population Totals: Rural-Urban Distribution - Census of India 1991; Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India. (Statement 10, Page 19.ª.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Tribal Areas of Maharashtra

93. SHRI. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water, particularly during summer days, in the tribal areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to remove the shortage of drinking water under the potable water mission;

(c) the details of other programmes that are under consideration for these regions under this mission; and

(d) the provisions proposed to be included in the Eighth Five Year Plan to make potable water available in the tribal areas of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) No report has been received from the State Government of Maharashtra about acute shortage of drinking water particularly during summer days in the tribal areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the guidelines for implementation of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme the poor sections of the society like Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and landless agricultural labourers are to be given highest priority so as to ensure that they have equal access to water supply facilities. The Government has also decided that atleast 10% of the funds released under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme will be utilised for drinking water supply for Scheduled Tribes. Such earmarked funds will not be diverted for any other purpose. Assistance of Rs. 4 crores is likely to be given to the State Government of Maharashtra for providing safe drinking water facilities in 2000 Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe habitations in 1991-92.